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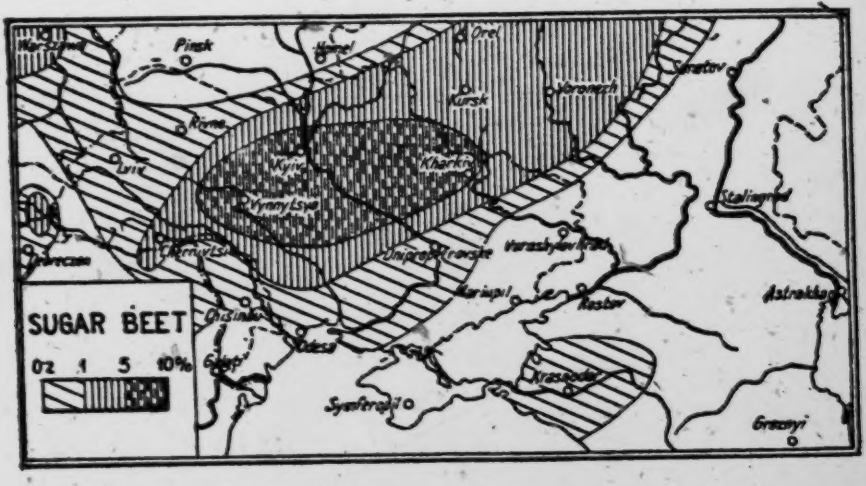
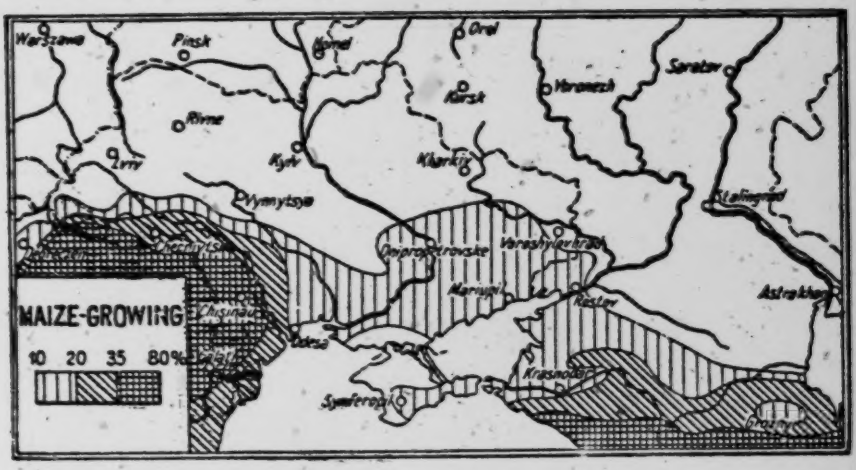
Hemp is produced above all in the Chernyhiv area (229 000 ha), Ukraine coming after the USSR in hemp production of the world; in the years 1931—35 its fibre yield was 13 % (8 000 t)

[249]



and its seed yield 19 % (420 000 t) of the world production. Flax is grown on an area of 230 000 ha; Ukraine with a yield of 60 000 t stands second in world production of fibre flax (9.4 % of 640 000 t) while it is sixth as a producer of flax for seed, its yield of 71 000 t being 2 % of world production (3.5 million t).

[243]



Cotton is produced on areas that shift from year to year, mostly without artificial irrigation; hitherto it has not been very successful (45,000t)

249 are known under the name of '*makhorka*.' Fine tobacco is only cultivated in the southern region, near the Crimea, and only in small quantities.

243 As to hops, they are spread over the relatively poor lands of Volynia. Since the end of the nineteenth century this crop has experienced a great development in the Ukraine, which has furnished more than 50 per cent of the hops on the markets of the Russian Empire. This, as is well known, is an indispensable product in the manufacture of beer.

Owing to their utilization in the breweries oats can equally be considered as being not only a direct food crop. This would also apply to a part of the potato harvest (total of 1·2 million hectares), which supplies the most important material for the production of alcohol.

248 The cultivation of cotton which was begun five or six years ago in the extreme south of the Ukraine, between the mouth of the Dnieper and the isthmus of Perekop, is a recent industry. We have little information about its possible future and cannot dwell on it. Actually cotton plantations occupy about 150,000 hectares. The employment of a new variety, called the 'non-irrigated cotton,' seems to give satisfactory results.

241 In all that concerns agriculture, the division into agro-climatic zones seems to be entirely justified.

Actually the northern limit of the cultivation of maize and sunflower corresponds almost entirely to the border between these two zones. On the other hand 95 per cent of the land occupied by sugar-beet is to be found in the southern part of Zone 1.[1] This separation is also not quite so definite for the cultivation of cereals, but nevertheless it exists. The greater amount of wheat is grown in Zone 2.[2] Rye and oats, on the contrary, occupy a greater surface in the north. In the case of the two less important cereals, buckwheat and millet, the separa-

[1] [See category 116, pp. 139-140.---Analyst]